



VOL. XXX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1862.

NO. 25.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Limo as a Manure.

Mr. Editor:—Judging from the general tone of your valuable paper that you are conversant with all of the standard works relative to agriculture, and the best methods of fertilizing land, we would respectfully ask your views in regard to lime as a manure, as there is an abundance in this section of the country. In some instances where it has been applied, the yield has been abundant; in other cases, only indifferent, consequently there is considerable controversy among the farmers relative to the proper manner of applying it.

First, whether it is best to slack it with the soil, or to mix it with muck. Second, the proper time of the year to apply it. Third, what effect it has on different soils. Fourth, what classification you would give it as a manure, compared with others? By giving your decision, it will set at rest a number of opinions, and much oblige many of your

Subscribers.

Norton, King's Co., N. B., May 20, 1862.

Perhaps it is not necessary, in order to answer the queries of our correspondent, to go into a full discussion of the nature and chemical composition of lime; so we will confine our remarks to its uses and application as a manure.

First, then, lime is necessary for the growth of all cultivated plants, and its presence in the soil is an essential element; yet the quantity of lime in cultivated fields is often too limited for the healthy growth of certain crops, and therefore an application of lime to soils of this class greatly increases their fertility, and it is upon a soil which contains in a sufficient amount the necessary elements needed for the growth of plants, with the exception of lime, upon which the most striking effects from its application are noticed.

It is also often the case that lime used upon those soils that contain a considerable portion of calcareous matter—provided the lime is from some other locality or some other sort—is frequently beneficial. Prof. Johnston considers lime as affecting four distinct results upon the soil: 1st, as supplying a kind of organic food necessary to the growth of plants; 2d, neutralizing acid substances, naturally formed in soils, and decomposing noxious compounds frequently within reach of the roots of plants, thereby rendering them harmless; 3d, changing the inert vegetable matter in the soil so as to render it useful to vegetation; and 4th, facilitating both organic and inorganic compounds to be produced, and to fit existing compounds in the soil for more readily entering into the circulation of plants. So, besides acting as a direct manure, it accomplishes the above important results. For instance, a soil rendered infertile by an over-abundance of vegetable matter, such as a peaty soil or a muck bog, may be relieved of this incumbrance by a generous application of quick lime. Again, upon some soils, vegetable remains are slow to decay, and sometimes accumulate to a large extent; this is known as humus. To remove this, lime is usually applied, which, in its action upon the insoluble vegetable matter, quickens its decomposition and is said to secrete or ameliorate the land, thus converting a noxious element into a source of fertility.

In addition to its manifold effects upon the soil, it also acts mechanically, especially upon clay lands, in opening and loosening the dense masses, imparting a considerable amount of looseness to the soil, thereby exposing a larger extent of surface to the beneficial action of the atmosphere.

The manner of its application to the soil is a matter of no small importance. It is used in the three states of quick lime, hydrate or slacked, and air-slacked or mid lime. If the soil be cold and stiff it is best to use quick lime or caustic hydrate; but upon light soils an application of this may do injury by causing a too hasty decomposition of organic matter, not often found in abundance in such soils. For soils of this description, the air-slacked lime is preferable. It should also be mild if used as a top-dressing, or when forming a part of the compost heap where much animal manure occurs.

As to the proper time and best method of applying lime, there is much diversity of opinion with practical men. The most feasible mode seems to be that of giving the land small doses at short intervals, rather than larger ones less frequently. This mode is the best for immediate effect, as it has a tendency to sink in the ground and bury itself beyond the reach of plants. The nearer the surface, the more active are its results.

Lime forms an important addition to the compost heap, and an excellent method of preparing it upon the system used in Flanders, as given in Emerson and Flint's "Manual of Agriculture." Provide a layer of lime and cover with a layer of weeds, straw, road scrapings, muck or river mud, and whatever else is rich in organic substances. Follow with alternate layers of lime and of organic matter, and cover with loam. Fork over thoroughly at the end of two weeks, and from time to time afterwards. Let the heap remain until the mixture is complete, and it will be found a very desirable and efficient manure.

Our correspondent asks what classification we would give it. We suppose he means what relative value compare with other fertilizers; for it is classed as a mineral manure. We regard it as a special fertilizer, assisting, but not taking the place of, or doing away with animal and vegetable manures.

A LARGE PARSNIP. Large calves and lambs are not out of order, but as a diversion, we will mention that Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of North Dixmont, dug a parsnip in his garden on the 16th ult., which measured 39 1/2 inches in length, and was broke off in the ground at that. Who has grown a larger one?

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Mr. West Daggett, of Solon, has a better two years old of the 15th of March, which on the 13th of May following, dropped a calf weighing one hundred pounds. Our correspondent is right in calling this a big calf.

Mr. Theodore C. Allan, the Steward of the Insane Hospital, slaughtered a Chester hog dressed 730 lbs. It was a magnificent looking porker.

A Scrap of Geology.

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send some specimens of stone, &c., and would like your opinion in regard to them through the *Farmer* or otherwise. The specimens of rock containing impressions of shells was taken from a rock of the kind weighing perhaps six pounds, which was found on the farm, a elevated ridge of land in Belfast, four miles southwest from this city and Penobscot Bay. It is the only one of the kind I have ever seen here. On the large specimens the impressions are almost perfect, and completely covers and fills it. It is a specimen of fossiliferous rock from the Oriskany sandstone, as referred to in the last year's Geology Report, pages 343, 344. The other specimens were taken from a ledge springing in this place, which I will give you a fuller description. About twenty years since, a knoll situated on a slaty ledge, running northeast, southwest, and from which a "boiling spring" emanated, was dug into, the ledge blasted and specimens of a mineral obtained and sent away to be tested. I have never learned the results of that investigation, which was by persons formerly owning it. Now I would like to have you tell me what minerals would be likely to be found near or with such a lead, and by the descriptions I give you. The ledge and principal rock is a slaty ledge; the next rock in quartz is the same as No. 1; the dirt and soil is same as No. 2, some of this has been used as an ochre to paint buildings. No. 3 is an occasional mineral infilled in No. 2. These are all the specimens I can obtain, as the pit or spring is now nearly filled up with stones, dirt, &c. The water is partly covered with a dark green alkali scum.

Respectfully yours, Geo. E. BRACKETT.

Belfast, May, 1862.

Norx. The fragment containing impressions of a shell is a piece of the sandstone above named, containing the cast of a shell called *Terebratulina*. It came from that formation found above Moosehead Lake and about the headwaters of the Penobscot. The extent of this formation has not yet been fully ascertained. Boulders of this rock are found scattered, occasionally, southerly from this locality, larger in size near the parent bed and smaller as you recede. They have been found in Vassalboro', in Phillips, and other towns. They are guides to the Geologist, telling him of a deposit like them somewhere northerly. They are also misnomers of the past ages, telling of a period far back when that rock was a bed of the ocean, forming a conical hill for shellfish and other marine animals. They tell also of another period when there was an upheaval, and this bed was thrown up and "dry land appeared" and the soft one of the Ocean flow became hardened into rock, imprisoning and embalming the remains of the animal and vegetable life it contained. They tell also of another period, when, either by the land again sinking, or by some other cause there was an interruption of the sea and its floods swept over the surface of the rocks and ledges, and its ice embracing portions of them with the strong grasp of winter; yet another period, when the throne of the frost king was shaken, the glaciers and the icebergs broken up and started off southerly, holding on to the boulders and fragments of the rocks where they had rested, and letting go of them as they approached warmth weakened their hold, the largest and heaviest first, and the smallest last; and yet another period, when the ocean again subsided, and the earth, drained of the surplus waters by the present system of streams and rivers, assumed the shape and condition in which we now find it. Thus the observing man can find "books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

The other minerals from the spring are No. 2, ochre, and very good. If there is a sufficient quantity it may be useful in the manufacture of the several kinds of paints usually made from ochre.

No. 3 is pyrites, or sulphur of iron, a combination of sulphur and iron, and useful when found in large quantities for the manufacture of copper. The greenish pellicle on the water is probably owing to iron.—Ed.

A Bundle of Queries.

SALT AS A MANURE.

Mr. Editor:—Can you inform me through your paper if salt is a good manure? We often hear of it, but I have not seen it put on land at 33 cents per bushel? If so, what kind of soil will it most benefit? When and in what manner should it be applied, and how much to the acre? We wish for experimental knowledge, which we can rely upon, for which we will be greatly obliged.

A PENOBSCOT FARMER.

Norx. If used judiciously, common salt is a good fertilizer; but it should be borne in mind that if used in too large quantities it destroys rather than increases vegetable growth; hence it is often used for killing weeds, &c. In moderate quantities, say about two bushels per acre, it has given good results; the soil best suited to it being that at a distance from the seaboard. Asparagus is greatly benefited by a free use of it, and when applied upon grass lands it has the effect of rendering the grass and clover more palatable to animals. It is a valuable addition to the compost heap, and when dissolved in water for the purpose of slacking quick-lime, it forms a compound which has a very energetic action upon vegetable substances, and as an application to soils which contain a large amount of inert vegetable matter that can only be decomposed with much difficulty.

DISEASED COW.

Mr. Editor:—I have a cow that has a bunch of flesh growing in the lower corner of her eye. I first discovered it early last fall, it has now become as large as the eye-ball, but does not cover any part of the eye-ball. It appears to be of a bony nature, and is very much matted. As I have never seen anything of the kind, any information through the columns of the *Farmer* would be gratefully received by

A SUBSCRIBER.

Paris, February 9th, 1862.

Norx. The above query has just turned up among some loose papers in which it had become misplaced. It is impossible to tell from our correspondent's description, whether it is merely a fatty tumor or a disease of the bone. If the former, it will be necessary to dissect the sack in which the tumor is contained, which will probably remove it altogether. If caused from a disease of the bone, the best thing will be to "knock her in the head."

TO PREVENT SAND-BLOWS.

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell me what I can put on sandy hill-tops, to prevent the action of the wind from carrying them away? If so, you will oblige

Mr. 25th, 1862.

Norx. An application of clay, if it can be made without too great an expense, would be the most permanent mode of consolidating the soil, there-

by rendering it less liable to be blown away. We have known the roots of twigs which have been taken from other fields, and buried to the depth of three or four inches, to soon form a matting that would hold the loose sand and in a few years form a soil. Tansy and Toad Flax (*Linaris vulgaris*), which has long creeping roots, is very tenacious of life, have been recommended for this purpose. The latter is, however, objected to on account of its being a most worthless and troublesome weed.

SALT AND LIME MIXTURE.

Mr. Editor:—Your subscribers here would be gratified, if you would publish in your valuable paper the proportions, manner of compounding and using the "Salt and Lime Mixture" of Prof. Mapes. Yours respectfully,

A. C. GORDON.

Dear Sir, April 22, 1862.

Norx. We are unable to give the exact proportions of this mixture, not having at hand the statements of Prof. Mapes concerning it. An easy method of making the article however, would be to make a strong brine in which the lime could be slacked; the proportions of the salt and lime each to be regulated according to one's judgment. It would doubtless be an efficient and economic fertilizer.

About Scare Crows.

Although the crows are not as numerous this season as in some years previous, it will be well to be on the look out for them, and keep them at a distance rather than suffer them to get a taste at the corn. It is not unfrequently recommended to poison them by stepping corn in strychnine and scattering it round the field, but we are among those who believe the crows do good more than harm, and therefore prefer to scare rather than kill him. This is sometimes no easy thing, as he understands quite as well as most men, what are, and what are not, shams, and his boldness often leads him to make desperate attempts to force his way through them into the field.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, after speaking of the different ways of making "scarecrows," such as clattering wind-mills, suspended rods of bright tin, straw images, &c., all of which he says are "fit neither to frighten, to injure nor to entrap," recommends stretching small twine in a zig-zag course across the field, at a distance between the stakes of not more than four rods. This has borne the test of experience and time, and is perhaps as easy and safe a method as can be used.

Speaking of crows reminds us of the ravages of the cut worm, another enemy to the corn crop. Last season they were very numerous, and many fields presented thin ranks of standing corn. A neighbor remarked in early summer that his field of two acres would not average three stalks to a hill, and said that he should have but little corn. The result was, however, a heavy yield. Do we not plant too many kernels in the hill for the benefit of the crop, and the assurance of a good yield?

Phin on Grape Culture.

OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE. A Practical Treatise on the Vine and the Manufacture of Domestic Wine, and the Manufacture of Domestic Vine. Designed for the use of amateurs and others in the Northern and Middle States. By John Phin. Illustrated. New York: C. M. Saxton, 1862, 12mo, pp. 375.

The cultivation of the vine throughout the northern and middle States has largely increased within the past few years, and it is in the open air, that the larger portion of gardeners and amateurs must cultivate their vines. There is hardly a garden of any size or pretensions—even in our own State—but what has grape vines of some of the hardy sorts; and with judicious and intelligent care they may become not only a pleasure but a source of profit. To such, this work of Mr. Phin is intended as a plain practical guide. Having no particular theory to present and discuss, his work is eminently useful, and as the author says in his preface, "a practical work should deal with facts and be a guide to action." Those desirous of growing grapes in open air, will not be disappointed or led astray by the teachings and directions of this volume.

The style in which the work is issued, reflects credit upon the publisher, who has long been engaged in the business of providing agricultural literature for the people. The contents, over one hundred in number, are important as illustrating the various processes and operations in the management of the vine. A treatise on the manufacture of wine, and a description of the celebrated Thomey system of culture is appended to the volume.

For our copy, we are under obligation to A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington St. Boston, of whom the work may be obtained. Price \$1.

New York State Agricultural Society.

The Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1862, will be held in Rochester, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2. The energy and consequent usefulness of this Society seems to increase with its years, and the central position of Rochester, and the ample provisions which the good people of that city will make to accommodate the exhibition will undoubtedly secure a splendid show, notwithstanding the troubles and trials which the nation is passing through.

It is pleasant to think that while bloody triumphs are the order of the day in one section of our domain, there are, in prospect at least, triumphs of a more peaceful nature preparing among the agriculturists in other portions. May the necessity for the triumph of our arms speedily cease, but that the triumph of our arms continue forever.

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Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Practical Entomology—No. 4.

I had intended in this paper to have noticed specimens of moths in my cabinet, but as the season has not yet arrived when they appear in their greatest numbers, and as beetles are the most common insects at present, I have concluded to refer to and describe some specimens of the order *Coleoptera*, reserving the moths for a future article. This order you remember comprises those insects which, in their perfect state, have the outer wings hard, elytra or horny, for the purpose of protecting the inner wings and the body. This order comprises a host of insects, very many of them injurious to vegetation, particularly in the larva or worm state. I will notice a few of the larger and most striking specimens, natives of the State, that are in my collection.

Specimen 1st. (*Adans colusatus*). This is popularly known as the big eyed snapping beetle, and is the largest of the family termed Elateræ, or spring beetles, from the habit they possess of rearing their feet by springing up when laid on their back. This is a very numerous family of beetles, of various sizes, and of various colors. Elateræ, or variety of which, the ash colored Elateræ, (*Melanotus cinereus*) was seen (May 23) in many of the family of Elateræ are what we call wireworms, and every farmer knows how destructive they are some seasons. This specimen is about one and a half inches long; the top of the body is sprinkled with white powder like hairs, and there is a dark spot on each side of the top of the thorax which resembles an eye, and which gives the name. The larva of this insect is not injurious, but feeds on decaying wood.

Specimen 2d. (*Osmodermis scalaris*). The rough specimen. This specimen will be immediately noticed from its size and color,

Important from the Rappahannock—Advance of Gen. McDowell.

New York, May 27. Gen. McDowell's army is highly important. It has crossed the Rappahannock in full force, and advanced yesterday eight miles beyond Fredericksburg on one road, and five or six miles on another. The rebels have been driven back, and are of course to see the movement, and in their retreat destroyed the bridges behind them, which will of course tend to delay McDowell's progress somewhat. The advance of the army yesterday by Gen. McDowell in person, which revealed the presence of no rebels, and no indications were found of their having been in the vicinity in any force.

The Tribune's Fredericksburg dispatch says General McDowell ordered a reconnaissance in force yesterday. The commanding officer was found by Union men that no rebel force could be found within thirty miles. None were seen.

Fremont's Department—The Battle of Lewisburg.

New York, May 27. The Tribune's dispatch says the victory of the Union command at Lewisburg, in Western Virginia, heretofore reported, was the result of a very hard fight with a superior force. The enemy left thirty-eight dead and six hundred wounded. The Union lost one hundred and thirty men, including officers. They also carried off many dead and wounded. Our loss was four hundred and sixty wounded.

The citizens of Lewisburg took some of our wounded men in the street, as they were going to the hospital.

Retreat of the Rebels on the Shenandoah.

Baltimore, May 27. Private accounts from the Shenandoah region report that the rebels have retreated in that town yesterday and soon retired, doing no damage. The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

Our Losses at Strasburg and Winchester.

The War Correspondent of the Tribune reports that the Union army in the fight at Front Royal on May 150 have returned. More may come in.

In the fight near Strasburg on Saturday morning, the Union army, which was a few miles behind being captured or killed, except Captain Plate, his Lieutenant, and half a dozen men, which they escaped more creditably. Major Collins was captured, and Major Sawyer, whose horse fell under him, was killed. The rebels made good his escape with no further injury.

In Sunday's fighting near Winchester, Lieut. Col. Brown of the 25th New York Regiment is said to have been killed. Col. Knapp of the 15th Pennsylvania Regiment was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Murphy of the 22nd Pennsylvania Regiment was killed with many others. The 23d Massachusetts Regiment was fighting on the enemy from behind a stone wall, when being opened upon by enfilading fire from the enemy, who had come upon their flank, they had to escape. The rebels were mostly taken prisoners. The Maine Cavalry were severely in Saturday's fight.

Donnelly's brigade crossed the Potomac at New Market, Va. Gen. Banks was in the rear of the retreating force. The rebels were driven from him, without inflicting him. Winchester is reported to have been burned by the rebels. The enemy had stationed a force at Berryville to prevent our retreat. The rebels were driven from the town, and we were compelled to take the road to Martinsburg.

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The Baltimore American of yesterday says General Banks has been severely wounded. The rebels' Ferry of all 18,000 disciplined troops, and six car loads of siege guns.

The sick and wounded men, who escaped from Strasburg, are being sent to the rear. Our sick train firing into the ambulances and upon fainting men by the wayside, killing in cold blood men incapable of making resistance.

Arrests for Treason in Maryland.

Baltimore, May 27. Gen. D. D. Fox, Provost Marshal, by order of Gen. D. D. Fox, proceeded to Eastern Maryland, to arrest Judge Carmichael and Prosecuting Attorney Powell, on a charge of treason. He was informed that the arrests would be resisted, and he was armed.

The excitement was intense on Monday and Tuesday of violence were repeated. The Marshal telegraphed to General Dix who sent 125 of the 24th Delaware Regiment to the scene. The rebels entered the town the Marshal entered the Court and told the Judge he must consider himself under arrest.

The Judge demanded his authority. The Marshal replied that of the United States. The Judge said he did not recognize that authority under the circumstances. One of the officers ascended the steps to make the arrest, when the Judge resisted and killed the man.

The officer drew a revolver and struck the Judge on the head, inflicting a slight wound. Other officers arrested Powell and two other citizens named Mitchell and Pescutti. It was all done in a few moments.

There was the greatest excitement in the court room. The military soon appeared outside, and after a short delay, about 10,000 men came to the steamer and brought to Fort Mifflin.

The Battle at Hanover Court House—Complete Rout of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 27. The 18th Illinois telegraph to the Secretary of War that the battle of Hanover Court House resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 100 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the enemy is 100 killed, 100 wounded, and 100 missing, of which 53 were killed.

Capture of an English Steamer—A Rich Prize.

New York, May 27. A prize steamship Stollon of London arrived this evening in charge of a prize crew from the gunboat Bienville. She was captured on the morning of the 24th inst. off Cape Romano, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston. Her cargo consisted of brandy, wine, salt-petre, &c., valued at \$500,000. She was from Nassau, N. P., and her crew reported that another large steamer was expected from Nassau the same night. The steamer was only six months old, iron propelled of 1000 horse power, and 800 tons burthen.

Latest from New Orleans.

New York, May 27th. The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans news of the 18th inst. An order from Provost Marshal French says all coffee houses, bar rooms, gaming establishments and billiard saloons must procure licenses immediately, or they will be closed. Gen. Butler has ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease on the 27th inst. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in consideration of money or bills, will be void, and the parties confiscated.

Another order suppresses the Bee for an article in favor of the cotton burning war.

The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question. The violation of Gen. Butler's proclamation of the 1st inst.

Six persons have been sentenced to be shot for violation of their orders. The rebels have been organized a military company for the service of the rebel army.

Some cotton had arrived from Plaquemine; also considerable provisions from the interior. The municipal regulations of the city are now strictly enforced. The Union punishes women of the town found on the streets after nightfall, or who may converse with persons outside from windows of their residences. It is double the penalty for the same offense for the insulters of our soldiers by Gen. Butler.

Indications in Charleston Harbor Shelled.

New York, May 27. Charleston papers of the 21st inst. state that four of our vessels shelled three islands in the harbor, viz. Morris, Morris, and Morris. The shells were fired from the Morris, and the rebels retired after burning their quarters. Coles Island is between twelve and fifteen miles from Charleston.

Indications of a Rebel Stand at Richmond.

New York, May 27. The Times has a letter from McClellan's army, dated Monday, which says the indications are that whatever the rebels might have intended a week since, they now mean to fight for the possession of Richmond. Reconnoissance by a balloon and otherwise had established the fact that the rebels were at Richmond and were comparatively a small body of men. Now, however, it is different. The rebels have recaptured the space in heavy force, and have again approached the Chickadee in great numbers, apparently with the intention of disputing the way to the capital inch by inch. The correspondent mentions the fact that Beauregard had arrived, and that the movement is due to his counsel. The rebels claim 150,000 men, but desire to say 50,000 will cover their entire force.

Our Forces in Possession of the Railroads.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 27, 1862.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over South Annas creek, on the line of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad was burned this morning by the 6th Cavalry. This cut off all communication by rail between Richmond and the army. The 5th Cavalry were sent to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burned all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies which they stored there. It will be a severe loss to the rebels.

Upward of 500 rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late battle of the Rappahannock. The rebels left this morning for Fortress Monroe. More are still coming in.

Beauregard's Report of the Battle of the Rappahannock.

New York, May 28. Beauregard's official report of the battle of the Rappahannock states that their loss in both days' fight was 1728 killed, 8012 wounded and 953 missing.

McDowell getting in Jackson's Rear.

Special dispatch from Washington state that the Intelligence says Gen. McDowell is at Manassas with sufficient force to aid in capturing Jackson's army.

Corinth Evacuated by the Enemy—Beauregard in Full Retreat.

WASHINGTON, May 30. A telegraphic dispatch last night, and that General Nelson occupied their headquarters at eight o'clock this morning.

The Rebels on the Rappahannock. During nearly all of last night the moving of cars and suppressed whistles sounding betokened some movement going on, but it not being any extraordinary occurrence, was not considered of an unusual nature.

About five o'clock this morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishes were thrown out and a general advance was made by the rebels.

A very large amount of railroad iron was untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad from the depot to the entrenchments with side tracks and switches, the rebels were unable to get it.

At this hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is searching for the enemy. The cavalry sent by Gen. Pope came upon and destroyed the rebel depot at Corinth. The rebels left Corinth last night, and that General Nelson occupied their headquarters at eight o'clock this morning.

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THE MARKETS.

DR. LIGHTHILL IN AUGUSTA.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.

STOCK BROKING.

GEORGE MOORELLAN.

THE JUDGE OF PROBATE WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

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